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AN ALL-AROUND COMMENTARY

"The Society of Eternal Youth" will have a hard time of it in competition with "The Capitalist Society of Intensified Labor."

"Prosperity," like Hans Betmann's party, must have gone away in der Ewigkeit, as far as the window glass plants that closed down two months earlier than usual, throwing 16,000 out of work, are concerned.

Former Representative Wadsworth calls Roosevelt's talk and humbug, without causing even a ripple on the political or social pond. The statement appears to be taken for granted, and, unless accompanied by startling circumstances, a la Harriman, is regarded as lacking in novelty.

The crusade against blindness reveals the alarming fact that 25,000 persons in America are needlessly blind. Much blindness is said to be due to accidents which might have been avoided by the use of safety devices in quarrying, iron works, glass works, and other pursuits. Poverty, and the lack of curative institutions also contribute their share. This shameful waste of human energy is another of the many indictments against capitalism.

The news from the Far East reports China, Japan and India as well on the road to capitalism. Banks are being established, consular service extended, rivers bridged, 150 locomotives and other railway equipment purchased, irrigated areas increased, cotton mills output enlarged, and new industries developed. No wonder the Orient looks up as a problem to Occidental capitalism! Its potentialities for good or evil are stupendous!

The rumor that Gompers is going to organize the metal trades nationally, should not cause the members of the Industrial Workers of the World to slacken their efforts. On the contrary, it should cause them to redouble them.

DE LEON IN FRISCO

CROWDS TURNED AWAY—OVER 4,000 PERSONS TURN OUT TO HEAR HIM.

San Francisco, April 8.—The San Francisco bay cities have now added a link to the chain of unqualifiedly successful meetings held by Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily and Weekly People. The Oakland meeting was held in the Hamilton Auditorium, a fine hall centrally located that seats 700 people. A heavy rain fell the few last hours before the meeting and yet fully 600 people gathered. A collection of \$26.40 was taken up; over \$5.00 of literature was sold, subs to Weekly People were taken and a number of trial subscriptions applied for.

Sidney Armer, favorably known to the People readers, as its organist, acted as chairman and introduced De Leon with a few appropriate remarks.

In this town, where the Socialist "intellectuals" are most typically "intellectual" and where the Socialist party has hitherto been perfectly dominated by them (and there were many of them in the audience, too) in this town, De Leon's introductory remarks were more than appropriate, they were a synopsis of the situation when he said: "I address myself to the workingmen, if here be those present who are not workingmen and they are truly intellectual, they should be able to work out their own salvation. If they have not that power they are not for us and I am not addressing them."

The subject was "Industrial Unionism," and the arraignment of the labor factors certainly was a scathing one, as he adduced proof upon proof as to the illegal position of the American Federation of Labor and the logic of the Industrial Workers of the World. The equally illegal position of the pure and simple Socialist party was probed into, and the reasons why the Labor Movement must be economic as well as political, and political as well as economic, was demonstrated, judging by the universal applause each salient point received, to the satisfaction of all.

The educational value of the lecture cannot be overestimated and to the

metal trades industrialism of Gompers will most likely be like the coal trades industrialism of Mitchell, limited to one industry and used in the interests of certain capitalists. The industrialism of the I. W. W. aims to unite the workmen of all industries in the overthrow of capitalism.

Edward Everett Hale uttered some beautiful sentiments at the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity dinner on the 19th inst. "I, me, and mine. My stocks, and my securities, and my interests. If that is the spirit of the educated man of to-day in this country, it were better he had never been born," he said. Hale further stated that "together" is the great word of the future. It is a pity that the venerable ex-nationalist and clergymen did not put these altruistic and communistic sentiments on a practical basis. Social democracy and ownership will furnish that.

Dr. Knapp of the United States Department of Agriculture says that whereas in Iowa the productivity of the soil is \$100 per man the average productivity of the soil of many of the Southern States is only \$100 per man. This statement suggests many thoughts. The backward development of the South, even in agriculture, is one of them. Another is the tremendous increase in agricultural wealth that the Southern States may yet experience through the application of Iowan principles, as advocated by Dr. Knapp. This increase would make a strong argument against Malthusianism. Finally, reflecting on the small average productivity of Southern soil, one cannot help recalling that even productivity is rendered still smaller by the profit system. Under this system, planters destroy their cotton in order to maintain prices. In how far this system will prevent the soil of the South from being developed to its full productivity, under the direction of modern agricultural science, only the future will make evident. That it will offer some objection thereto, is clearly a foregone conclusion.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

In "Everybody's Magazine" for April, Carl Snyder writes eloquently on "The Growing Railway Death Roll: Who is Responsible?" Snyder's eloquence consists of a calm presentation of facts. He holds the absence of the block system responsible for the growing death rate. Says he on this head:

"IN THIS COUNTRY NOT ONE QUARTER OF THE TOTAL MILEAGE IS COVERED BY ANY BLOCK SYSTEM AT ALL."

"The Railway Age, of Chicago, in a recent issue, makes a tabulation. It shows that out of about 220,000 miles of main track, only 5,000 miles are protected, and of this, 41,227 miles, or nearly four-fifths, have simply the primitive manual telegraph block, in which the block usually extends from one station to the other, and which, be it said, in large part is only used in the daytime."

The lack of safety guards herein set forth, especially when contrasted with their great use in both Germany and England, where there is a correspondingly lower death rate, makes a decidedly impressive, but not wholly convincing argument. This arises from the fact that Mr. Snyder cites 94 per cent. of the 448 collisions reviewed by the Railway Age as being due "to disregard of orders, rules, or signals." "The men are overworked; the human machine cannot stand from fourteen to six-

teen hours a day... It was shown in the inquiry into the Terra Cotta disaster, that the engineer responsible for the accident had been on duty something like forty hours out of forty-eight, with no adequate chance for any rest. An engineer in this condition may think he is awake, but his eyes and ears and mind fail to respond in the usual way; without knowing it, he runs past signals that stare him in the face. It was shown by the production of the time-sheets on this particular division of the Baltimore and Ohio that there were in the preceding months over six hundred train crews that worked beyond fourteen hours continuously. This was an average of TEN PER DAY, on the per-

son. From this it is evident that even with safety guards "accidents are unpreventable, as long as inhumanly long hours of labor are imposed upon railroad employees. An overworked employee will no more pay attention to an electric block signal manipulated from a tower than he will to orders received via the primitive manual telegraph block. Nature forbids it; he is too exhausted to grasp the full significance of either. Disaster and death is the result."

The responsibility for the growing death roll then, lies deeper than the lack of safety guards; it is to be found in the attempt to run the railroads of this country with about two-thirds or one-half of the required number of employees; for that is what this terrible overwork practically amounts to. But why is this attempt made? Why is not a full complement of men hired and set to operating the railroads? Mr. Snyder, in a measure, makes answer, perhaps unconsciously, to all who want to get at the truth of the matter. Says he, referring to the need of an all-around perfect development, as applied to the railroads of this country: "They are solvent and prosperous where the railroads of England are practically bankrupt, and this at ton rates that no country in Europe can show. But they are not safe as English and Continental railways. We have purchased economy of movement at the price of human life. In this regard, our railway managers have simply shared in a prevalent national mania." That is, the railroads are run for profit, not use. To run them for use may save human life, but it will bankrupt the railroads and the capitalists who own them. The profit system then is responsible for the growing railway death roll in this country.

The profit system is, further, responsible for adulteration, bribery, corruption, insurance scandals, stock watering and manipulation, strikes, boycotts, the massacre of workmen in labor conflicts—in brief, all the ills of modern capitalism. And it will ensure and continue to propagate these, until their major compels their extinction through the system that is advocated, and will be inaugurated, by Socialism.

GLEANINGS 'LONG THE ROAD

En route to Portland, Ore., April 9.—This will be "Gleanings." My diary is bursting with memoranda that I have not yet had a chance to handle. Shall take up this "trip" a bunch of them.

[Japanese exclusion] "unprintable] Socialists!"

Gill—"That's not WE. This is the S. L. P."

Jap—"Oh! Marx Socialists! Good! Other Socialists [unprintable] Socialists!"

Whereupon hands were shaken heartily. Thus the Japs have their own, not wholly elegant, yet expressive terminology to distinguish the bogus Socialists from the true—the S. P. from the S. L. P.

The capitalist papers are throwing out dark hints about St. John being indicted at Goldfield. I doubt not the Mine Owners would like to tie him up. They are none too good to commit that or any other crime. All the same, from what I know of the situation in and around Goldfield I very much doubt the story, or, rather, the darksome hint. In a previous report I have described the two fictitious Goldfields—both the products of the capitalist press, and yet materially different—one being the creation of the brain of the Goldfield "Tribune" for home consumption, the other the creation of the capitalist press, outside of Goldfield, for outside consumption. The story, or, rather hint, goes but to confirm the theory that, of the several precious lives in the United States, to-day, there is none more precious than the life of Vincent St. John.

From reliable information received on the road I gather two things—

First—That Sherman did not lie when he revealed to Mrs. Forberg the plot he, O'Neill and Kirwan had concocted with an A. F. of L. man in Denver to "purge" the I. W. W. of its revolutionary "fanaticism."

Second—That either the Sherman ignoramus or men and things in the Labor Movement got names twisted, or Mrs. Forberg heard a name wrong. The A. F. of L. representative in that cabal was not Victor Berger. It was Barney Berlin, the Chicago A. F. of L. cigar-maker, whose horizon is bounded by the \$550 coffin benefit which he will be awarded when he will have been gathered into the bosom of Abraham.

Barney is a typical "Neutrality on Trades Unions" S. P. leader. The Social Revolution is, in his mind, dwarfed and narrowed down to that coffin. That is his level. He it was who was in Denver as "Envoy Extraordinary" of the A. F. of L.-led S. P. The scatter-brained worthy felt so sure of his game that he gave some of the delegates to the I. W. W. convention, who happened to pass through Denver, some tart messages for the "coffee-and-doughnut" delegates they were to meet in Chicago. Hence the confident announcement in the Chicago "Socialist" a few days before the convention met, that the "revolutionists" were to be dumped by the combined efforts of Sherman and the miners; hence also the dumpish notes with which, a week later, the same paper confessed that its prophecy had unfortunately not proved true. Dumping having been the order of business arranged by the S.-P.-A.-F.-of-L.-led Sherman, he and his clique were the dumpies, with the stalwart miners' delegates, St. John, Ryan and Heslewood leading in the work of dumping.—Barney, be it remembered, has long been the "Snap-Shot" Editor on the Chicago "Socialist." That much for the wheels within wheels in the S. P. "Neutrality" game, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, contributory proof of the S. L. P. contention that the A. F. of L. dominates the pure and simple political Socialists' councils.

In Oakland, on the 4th, I had a delightful interview with the Editor of the "Kakumei" (The Revolution), a Japanese Socialist paper. Quite recently he had an article denunciatory of the American Socialists for their joining Belmont's incubates in the howl against the Japanese. The comrades had soon enlightened him on the facts, and he hastened to correct his error, doing prompt justice to the loyal and sound Marxism of the S. L. P. and distinguishing it from the spurious S. P., whose platform demands the exclusion of the Japanese. In the conversation I had with him he revealed accurate knowledge of the difference there exists between the S. L. P. which practices its preaching—"Proletarians of all countries, unite!"—and the pack of pure and simple politicians who run the S. P. and with whom the hallowed motto is used but as claptrap, like "Freedom" on the lips of bourgeois politicians.

Gilhaus, the Comrade of Section New York, who is now out West here organizing, tells a killing story of a talk a Japanese workingman had with him on a train. The Jay's eye had fallen on the I. W. W. button on the lapel of Gilhaus's coat. He approached, touched the button and said: "Good button." Immediately his eye fell upon the S. L. P. button that Gilhaus wore on the other lapel. The Jay looked excited, and the following dialogue ensued:

Jap—"Socialist?"
Gil—"Yes. Socialist Labor Party."
Jap—"Unprintable Socialist?"
Gil—"What do you mean by [unprintable] Socialist?"
Jap—"Produces from his pocket a copy of the S. P. California platform, and pointing to the plank that demands

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WHAT OF THE PROLETARIAT?

[By Alfred C. Coursen.]

As I have received a marked copy of the Weekly People containing "An Invitation," and as it has been duly explained what that means, there appears to be no excuse left for not making an effort to supply an acceptable communication. It is not lack of willingness that has curtailed my contributions, but fear to intrude upon the valuable space of The People, space which I do not hesitate to say is sacred to me and which I revere with a deep veneration.

It has always been a theory which has stood the test of time with me,

that no human intelligence is too uninformed to furnish ideas of value, and while we must "consider the source" of opinions and do our own thinking, yet a germ of good thought may be found in many rough coatings, just as the seed of life surely exists in vegetable nature which may sometimes appear to be dead enough. From this I here draw two conclusions—one to strengthen the self-respect of the proletariat, which should always remember that it is a man, with rights and duties of a man; the other, that as the progress of social events marches by it is well for ourselves and well for others that

we reflect, and then record our impressions of the trend of events.

As surely as Sir Isaac Newton stated the law of gravitation, by which all objects, before and after that discovery, have always fallen when unsupported, so has Marx stated the law of social evolution, which has conducted man out of savagery, when he did not know the law of his own motion, up to that point where he now stands calmly contemplating his own socially evolved identity, and differs only in the desire to hasten or retard its perfection and

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PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF KARL MARX

BY PAUL LAFARGUE

Translated from the Stuttgart "Neue Zeit," by Fred Fellerman.
(Continued.)

II

In order to understand and love the heart that was beating under the cloak of the scholar, one must see Marx, after having put aside his books and papers, in the bosom of his family, or on Sunday evenings in the company of his friends. He then proved to be the most pleasant companion, full of humor and wit, and with the heartiest of laughs. His black eyes, shaded by thick eyebrows, flashed with delight and decisive irony, when he heard a witty word, or a quick and pointed retort.

He was a fond, gentle and indulgent father. "Children must educate the parents," he used to say. In the relations existing between himself and his daughters, who loved him dearly, not even the shadow of fatherly authority was displayed. He never commanded them, but begged for the desired act as a favor, or suggested to leave that alone, which he would forbid. And yet, when will a father have found better obedience than he did. His daughters looked upon him as their friend and treated him as their companion; they did not call him "father," but "Mohr," a nickname he had received on account of his dark complexion and his ebony hair and beard. On the other hand the members of the Communist Alliance, prior to 1848, called him "Father Marx," although at that time he had not yet completed his thirtieth year of life.

Whole hours he spent at play with his children. These remember even now the seabattles and confabulations of entire fleets of paper-ships, which he had made for them, and which amid allarous shouts of joy were placed in a big water-pail and set on fire. Sundays his daughters would not allow him to work; they claimed him as their own the whole day. In fair weather the whole family would take a stroll into the country, stopping at common tons to drink ginger-beer and to eat bread and cheese. When his daughters were still small, he shortened for them the long way by telling fantastic and lengthy fairy tales, which he invented while walking, and he stretched the complications and the culmination of it according to the length of the road they had to travel. Marx was endowed with an incomparably rich poetic fancy. His first literary endeavors were poems. Mrs. Marx kept carefully the youthful verses of her husband, but did not show them to anybody. The older Marx family had dreamt of a career for their son as a man of letters, or as professor at a university, and in their estimation he degraded himself to indulge in Socialist agitation and the study of political economy, which was considered at that time in Germany as of only secondary importance. Marx had promised his daughters to write for them a drama of which the Gracchi should be the subject. But unfortunately he could not keep his word. It would have been very interesting to see how he, who is called the "Knight of the Class Struggle," would have treated this terrible and grand epoch of the class struggle of the antique world.

Marx harbored many other plans which were not realized. Among others he intended to write a work on logic and a history of philosophy, which had been the favorite study of his youth. He would have had to live hundreds of years, in order to carry into effect his plans regarding his writings, and to possess the world with even a part of the riches that were stored up in his brain.

Throughout his whole life, Marx's wife was a companion to him in the fullest and truest meaning of the word. They had become acquainted when children, and had grown up together. Marx was only 17 years of age when he betrothed himself. The young people waited nine years before, in 1842, they actually married, and from that time on, they never parted. Mrs. Marx died a short time before her husband. No one has ever possessed in a higher degree than Mrs. Marx, the feeling of human equality, and this in spite of having been born and raised in a German aristocratic family. For her, social differences and classifications did not exist. In her house, at her table, she received the workmen in his blouse and overalls with the same civility and courtesy as if he had been a prince. Many workmen of all countries have become acquainted with her amiable hospitality, and I am convinced none of them guessed that this woman, who received them with such simple and unostentatious heartiness, was, in the maternal line, a descendant of the family of the dukes of Argyle, and that her mother had been the minister of the King of Prussia. This all did not con-

cern Mrs. Marx; she had left everything to follow her Karl, and never, not even in times of bitter want, did she regret the step.

She was endowed with a cheerful and bright intellect. The letters she has written to her friends, and which flowed from her pen without trouble or restraint, are the masterly accomplishments of an animated and original intellect. It was considered a feast to receive a letter from Mrs. Marx. Johann Philipp Baker has published several of them. Heine, the inexorable satirist, dredged Marx's mockery, but he entertained a great admiration for the acute and delicate intellect of Mrs. Marx. When the couple was living in Paris, she was a frequent guest at their house. Marx had such a high esteem of the intelligence and the critical sense of his wife, that he told me in 1866, he had communicated all his manuscripts to her and he laid great value upon her judgment. Mrs. Marx copied the manuscripts of her husband and prepared them for the press.

Mrs. Marx gave birth to many children. Three of them died at a delicate age, in the period of war which the family had to pass through after the revolution of 1848, when they fled to London and lived in two small rooms in Dean street, Soho Square. I have become acquainted with only three daughters. When I was introduced to Marx in 1865, the youngest, now Mrs. Aveling, was then a charming child with the character of a boy. Marx asserted his wife had erred in the sex, when she had given birth to it as a girl. The two other daughters represented most charming and harmonious counterparts. The oldest one, now Mrs. Longuet, was like her father, of dark complexion, had black eyes and raven-black hair; the younger one, Mrs. Lafargue, was blonde and rosy, her luxuriant curly hair glittering with gold, as if the setting sun had gone to rest in it; she resembled her mother.

Besides these, there was another important member of the family, Miss Helen Demuth. Born in the family of a peasant, she had entered the family while very young, almost a child, as a servant girl to Mrs. Marx, long before the latter was married. When she married, Helen did not leave her, but on the contrary devoted herself to the Marx family, with so much submission, that she forgot herself entirely. She accompanied Mrs. Marx and her husband in all their travels in Europe and participated in their banishments. She was the practical house-spirit, who could find a way in the most difficult affairs of life. It is due to her sense of order, economy and cleverness, that the family at least was never without the most necessary means of life. She understood everything. She cooked and looked after the household, she dressed the children and cut their garments, and together with Mrs. Marx, served them. She was at the same time house-keeper and major-domo of the house, which she conducted. The children loved her like a mother and she possessed a motherly authority over them, because she had a motherly affection for them. Mrs. Marx considered her as an intimate friend, and Marx entertained for her a special friendship. He played at chess with her and it often happened that he lost the game. Helen's love for the Marx family was blind; all that the Marxes did was good, and could not be otherwise but good; anyone who criticised Marx, had to do with her. Anyone who had been admitted into the intimate circle of the family, she took under her motherly protection. She had, so to say, adopted Marx's family. Miss Helen has outlived Marx and his wife, her care she has now transferred to Engel's house, with whom she became acquainted in her youth, and to whom the affection was extended which she entertained for the family Marx.

Moreover, Engels was, so to say, also a member of the family; Marx's daughter called him their second father, and he was the alter ego of Marx. For a long time their two names were never separated in Germany, and history will forever record them united on her pages. Marx and Engels have realized the ideal of friendship in our own century, as the poets of antiquity had painted it. From early youth they were together and developed on parallel lines, they have lived in the most cordial community of ideas and sentiment, and participated in the same revolutionary agitation; and as long as they could stay together they also worked together. Very likely they would have worked together all their lifetime, had not events compelled them to live separated for about twenty years. After the suppression of the revolution of 1848, Engels was obliged to go to Manchester while Marx was compelled

to say in London. However, they continued to live their joint spiritual life, while they almost daily, by letter, communicated to each other their views concerning political and scientific events of the day, and about their intellectual work. As soon as Engels could free himself from his work, he hastened to leave Manchester and to establish his home in London, and settled down at a ten minutes' walk from Marx. From 1870 until the death of his friend not a single day passed that these two men did not see each other, either at the home of one or the other.

(To Be Concluded.)

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF LABOR.

[Translated from the German by F. P. Janke.]

Many an interesting item can be found in the early writings of the forerunners of modern scientific Socialism, but unfortunately these are rarely accessible to the students of the movement to-day; particularly is this true of the early writings in languages other than the English.

I shall attempt from time to time to bring before the readers of *The People* such items as I can find and I shall begin with the translation of the "Ten Commandments of Labor" reproduced in 1902 in "Documents des Socialismus," but originally published in the German publication "Die Verbruderung" (The Brotherhood) in the issue of March 9th, 1849.—The translator.

First Commandment:—Thou shalt work. He who will not work, shall not eat. So it is written. And still many eat, who do not work. This must cease!

Second Commandment:—Thou shalt not tolerate an idler around thee.

If you see one standing near thee who is idle and able to work, give him an apron and a hoe and say to him:

"Now work, for don't you see, brother, that if you are idle I must do your share of work as well as mine? That is unjust; therefore work, rich idler!"

Third Commandment:—Thou shalt perform no Slave-labor.

All men are free and equal. No one is born a slave. And no one need become a slave, for work can and must be free, must suit your inclination and ability, must not dull your intellect nor crush your body. Not to the advantage of another shall you toil and to your disadvantage. Not as a slave for a master shall you labor, but as a free man for yourself and for your brother, who likewise works for himself and you. The only slaves that shall exist upon this earth are the machines, which are submissive to man.

Fourth Commandment:—Thou shalt demand just reward for thy labor.

When you are told: "Business is bad, your wages must be reduced, you must submit to circumstances of hard times, etc."—and when they gradually reduce your just wage and reduce you to the level of a beast of burden, then answer:

"The hard times you have made, not I. Your greed, your unlimited hunger for Gold, your wild competition is to blame for this condition. You run each other down and in your fall you seek to drag us workers with you. This must cease! We shall determine the price of wages, we, who produce them, and not you! We want a just reward for our labor, for every worker is worthy of his wage."

Fifth Commandment:—Thou shalt not suffer hunger.

See you, no sparrow falls from the roof from hunger; no worm crawls in the grass that does not get its food; no fish swims in the water that starves.

Then why should you, man, suffer hunger?

Why so? Do you not cultivate the fields; does not the product ripen under your care; do you not bake the bread; do you not pluck the fruit from off the trees? Why should you suffer hunger? A fool is he who starves himself and works for others.

Sixth Commandment:—Thou shalt not clothe thyself in rags.

The violets in the meadow and the roses in the garden have their gay attire, the birds their feathered finery, the bear his white, warm fur. Did you not sow the flax and spin the silk; did you not weave the purple mantle of the King? Why do you want to go in rags?

Seventh Commandment:—Thou shalt be happy.

The purpose of Life is that a man shall be happy. Did you do all that was necessary to maintain and improve mankind,—did you wring from the soil its nourishment,—did you give flight to your soul; in other words did you become a whole man, sound in mind and

WHERE COMMUNISM AND WOMAN REIGN SUPREME

THE HOPI COMMONWEALTH

By Frederick Monsen, in the April Craftsmen.

In spite of its isolated position in the heart of the desert, surrounded by unfriendly tribes and far away from civilization, the little commonwealth of the Hopi cliff-dwellers has of late years become fairly accessible to the traveler, who may well feel repaid for a journey across the desert by the interest to be found in the strange habitations, primitive customs, and barbaric art of this remnant of a prehistoric race. Two days on horseback, or three in a wagon, northbound from any one of several Arizona stations on the transcontinental line of the Santa Fe Railway, carries one through a land of long desert slopes and sage covered valleys; past volcanic peaks and cinder cones, bad lands and alkali wastes, mesas covered with juniper, pines and cedars, and finally into the real desert—the Painted Desert, that mysterious land, full of color and enchantment, which is the heritage of the gentle Hopitah.

From the top of the last divide that marks the boundary of the Hopi country, one sees on the horizon line the high mesas that project into the desert like the bows of a great battleship. These mesas end very abruptly, giving a most precipitous look to the high cliffs on the top of which are located the seven Hopi pueblos. You strain your eyes to see the towns on the crest of these great cliffs, but so like are they in color and outline to the living rock, that it is impossible to distinguish them until you come within a couple of miles, when you suddenly realize that the mesas are crowned with human habitations. As you climb one of the precipitous trails leading to the villages, you wonder what overpowering motive could have forced these people to build their homes in such inaccessible places, but a closer look at their architecture reveals the fact that it was fear of man that must originally have caused them to build their fortress-like cities at the top of the cliffs. In fact, the very trail by which you climb could, in the days when bows and arrows and stone axes were the only weapons, have easily held by one man against an army. From necessity the ancestors of the Hopi lived on the mesa tops in the immemorial past, and the same necessity for centuries compelled their descendants to follow their example. Now that all danger of invasion is past, the Hopi of the present day still live there by choice, and this in spite of the fact that all the water used in the villages, except such as is caught during rains in the basin-like depressions in the rocky surface of the mesa top, is laboriously brought up the steep trails in large pottery water bottles slung over the backs of the women.

From that time until about twenty years ago very few whites ever entered the country of the pueblos or came in contact with the Hopi Indians, partly for the reason that they were far from the beaten trail of travel from Old Mexico, but especially on account of the natural isolation. So it happens that we have here in the heart of the youngest and most progressive of modern countries a primitive race of men who have escaped the blight of civilization, and who are to us a perfect exposition of the way of the prehistoric American lived and died, ages before the paleface came to bring destruction.

In the seven villages which to-day constitute the little Hopi commonwealth live about two thousand home-loving, law-abiding Indians who have managed somehow to maintain an absolute independence for all these centuries.

They are a people without jails, hospitals, asylums, or policemen, and crime is almost an unknown thing among them. They are entirely self-supporting and have never asked from the United States Government anything but to be left alone.

Hopi villages are all built on the defensive plan. The house clusters are generally two stories in height, although at Walpi and Oraibi four are more often seen.

The building material is stone laid in mortar and mud, and the fronts of the buildings have a general tendency to face eastward. In former times the back walls had neither doors nor windows, and the only entrance to the lower story was from above by means of ladders thrust through holes in the roof. Ladders or steps cut into the partition walls afforded access to the upper stories.

This necessity for being constantly on the defensive arose from the fact that the daily life of the Hopi was fraught with danger. In the old days they were the constant prey of the ferocious nomadic tribes about them, and the unrelaxing vigilance was necessary to prevent extermination. In the present day this danger is past, but the Hopi still must struggle with the natural forces that seem at times enough to overwhelm them. Their little farms have to be watched with the greatest care from the time that the corn kernels are planted in the damp sand of a dry stream bed until the tender plant sees the light of day. Then windbreaks must be erected to protect the growing corn from the ever shifting desert sand, which would bury it in a night; and shades must be built to keep the fierce sun from burning it up.

Then come rabbits and other animal pests to devour all the little crop,

birds, black birds, and locusts drop

from the sky to rob the poor Hopi of

his food supply; lastly come the poaching horses, burros, the bands of sheep,

to say nothing of thieving Navajos,

and, as if this were not enough, at

any time great floods may come down

the natural water channels where the

Hopi plant their corn, to destroy in a

few minutes the labor many months, or the burning sun of a rainless season may shrivel the growing crops.

It is this relentless domination of an austere environment that forms the keynote of the whole religious and social life of the Hopi, for the Indian is much more helpless in the presence of nature than the civilized man. Where we may frequently offer successful resistance to natural forces, the primitive man has no recourse but to yield to circumstances that are due to his surroundings.

The Spaniards had taken Mexico and were casting about for new worlds to conquer, when their adventurous spirit was fired afresh by fabulous tales of treasure to be found in great cities to the north. For months the adventurers traveled over deserts, mountains, and plains, meeting with every vicissitude and hardship to be encountered in an unknown country, until at last they reached a high degree of culture, Cozumel and New Mexico. Here, so the story goes, they found not only wild and warlike Indians, but a gentle race of aborigines, much farther advanced in the arts of civilization than any other they had seen since leaving Central Mexico. These people, although composed of many different tribes and speaking distinct languages, were practically one in development and had reached a high degree of culture, compared with the nomadic, warlike tribes surrounding them. They formed a nation of agricultural people, dwelling in stone and adobe houses on the very sites occupied by their descendants to this day. In some instances, the identical buildings that were standing when Coronado's expedition first visited Hopi land are occupied today.

Hopi land comes very close to being a woman-governed country, for the status of woman in this little republic has as much freedom and dignity as it possessed ages ago in other tribes governed as communes. Hopi society is based upon the gens; that is, upon the tie of blood relationship. It is a society of equals where help is extended and received in the true communal spirit. How long this will last now that the touch of civilization threatens to fall upon them, can easily be guessed. Among the Hopi the women are excellent specimens of primitive humanity. The young women are well-formed and strong, and of irreproachable character. They own the houses as well as build them, and all family property belongs to the woman, who is acknowledged as the head of the household. Inheritance, therefore, is always through the mother, and descent is reckoned through the female line. In spite of the liberty and importance enjoyed by the Hopi women, their reserve and modesty is surprising. They are as quiet and shy as if their lives had been passed in the utmost seclusion and subjection to the dominance of man. Their whole lives are devoted to the care of their children, and the matrimonial customs of the Hopi are of a grade, which, if generally understood, might make civilized law-makers and writers of customs stop and think. It is marriage from the view-point of the woman, not of the man. It is a striking example of the principal effect of woman rule; and it must be admitted that it is dominated by the highest order of purity as well as of common sense.

The building material is stone laid in mortar and mud, and the fronts of the buildings have a general tendency to face eastward. In former times the back walls had neither doors nor windows, and the only entrance to the lower story was from above by means of ladders thrust through holes in the roof. Ladders or steps cut into the partition walls afforded access to the upper stories.

This necessity for being constantly on the defensive arose from the fact that the daily life of the Hopi was fraught with danger. In the old days they were the constant prey of the ferocious nomadic tribes about them, and the unrelaxing vigilance was necessary to prevent extermination. In the present day this danger is past, but the Hopi still must struggle with the natural forces that seem at times enough to overwhelm them. Their little farms have to be watched with the greatest care from the time that the corn kernels are planted in the damp sand of a dry stream bed until the tender plant sees the light of day. Then windbreaks must be erected to protect the growing corn from the ever shifting desert sand, which would bury it in a night; and shades must be built to keep the fierce sun from burning it up.

Then come rabbits and other animal pests to devour all the little crop,

birds, black birds, and locusts drop

from the sky to rob the poor Hopi of

his food supply; lastly come the poaching horses, burros, the bands of sheep,

to say nothing of thieving Navajos,

and, as if this were not enough, at

any time great floods may come down

the natural water channels where the

Hopi plant their corn, to destroy in a

few minutes the labor many months, or

the burning sun of a rainless season may shrivel the growing crops.

It is this relentless domination of an austere environment that forms the keynote of the whole religious and social life of the Hopi, for the Indian is much more helpless in the presence of nature than the civilized man. Where we may frequently offer successful resistance to natural forces, the primitive man has no recourse but to yield to circumstances that are due to his surroundings.</p

SITUATION IN GOLDFIELD ENCOURAGING

BY VINCENT ST. JOHN.

Goldfield, Nev., April 11.—The past week has been an eventful one, and full of education for the workers of this region in particular, and the world in general.

The vote to hold separate meetings which carried by a majority on March 29, was hailed by the enemy as the first step towards the downfall of the Industrial Workers of the World in Nevada. It was said: "The miners were at least awake and could be depended upon to work hand-in-hand with the citizens for the welfare of the community." The press gave it out that at the next meeting the miners would elect new officers, miners—safe and sane men—the mines would re-open on a contract guaranteeing peace for years.

The lamentable fact of the whole situation was that the memory of the victims of Cripple Creek and elsewhere victims of the same unscrupulous crew, was in a good many instances, as short as they wanted them to be; and some of the miners were misled by the professions of friendship, misled by tools in their ranks to think that the vote of a separate meeting meant no harm to their brothers who were also locked out; that separate meetings did not mean and would not mean a division in the ranks; that they could all stand by one another as well. But they were soon disillusioned on this score, as the next step that the mine was asked to take was to elect new officers.

In the meantime, the members in town who realized what the aim was in having separate meetings, held a meeting and demanded that they either be accorded their full rights as members or they be allowed to charter themselves directly under the I. W. W.

This was a move into the hands of the enemy and at a mass meeting of all the members, called to pass on the question, it was voted to separate by 250 majority, the membership being foisted into so voting by the profuse expression of those who favored the separation, that it did not mean that the miners would not stay with those who were to be re-chartered at the demand of the mine owners in order to pave the way for a settlement. They could and still would stand to the last.

Vincent St. John.

SCAB HERDER HAMILTON DISSECTED

BY PHILIP HALEY.

Tonopah, Nevada, April 12.—As the labor movement of the country well knows by this time the town of Goldfield, Nevada, has been honored (?) by the august presence of Mr. Grant Hamilton, the far-famed organizer of the A. F. of L.

For the past several weeks Hamilton has (according to the local capitalist press) been engaged in the noble work of driving out and disrupting the I. W. W. in Goldfield, and of relegating the agitators and "disrupters of prosperity," St. John, Roudabush, etc., forever to the rear. For some strange reason, however, the above mentioned press has been forced to admit in the last two or three days that the I. W. W. is as solid as ever in Goldfield, and that there is little possibility of persuading the miners to separate from and betray the town workers of the I. W. W. Encouraged by his wonderful success (?) in Goldfield, Mr. Hamilton decided last Sunday night, April 1, to give Tonopah a sample of his ability.

Before proceeding farther, I wish the reader to bear in mind the following facts: That Hamilton had been advertised and heralded by his adherents as an "authority on the labor movement," "a man of great truth and learning," "a gentleman at all times," and by many other sophistries of a similar kind.

Let us consider first the "gentleman at all times." At the above mentioned date, Mr. Hamilton's meeting was called to order. Before he had proceeded ten minutes he had threatened to throw the water pitcher at one of the agitators in the audience and a moment later he also signified his intention of "knocking down there" and punching the same agitator's head. However, although invited to do so, Mr. Hamilton did not put his threats into execution. So much for the "gentleman."

Now as to the "man of great truth and learning," and the "authority on the labor movement."

Mr. Hamilton, during the course of his Cleverton dissertation on the labor movement said that the I. W. W. was "ruined by a 'coterie' of false labor

leaders, among them Haywood, Debs and De Leon.

Let us see. All these men have been persecuted by the employing class. Haywood is now and has been in the penitentiary for fourteen months in absolute defiance of the broadest principles of justice known to mankind. Debs was imprisoned in Woodstock jail for six months because he refused to sell out the A. F. U. strike. He is the man of whom Roosevelt is reported to have said "he would like to see lined up against a dead wall and shot." De Leon has repeatedly been vilified and misinterpreted by the capitalist press. When men are persecuted and driven, bounded and vilified from Maine to California as these and other leaders of the I. W. W. have been by the employers of the country, there is no better proof to the fair-minded man that they are true to the working class.

One of the next "truthful" statements to fall from the lips of the mighty Hamilton was to say that "De Leon's creed was opposed to economic organization." Read any of De Leon's writings or addresses on the labor movement and one more of Mr. Hamilton's truthful statements is immediately "nailed."

Another truthful statement was that the A. F. of L. was responsible for the eight-hour day in Nevada." Again let us see. The cooks and waiters of the I. W. W. struck for eight hours per day about three months ago in Tonopah. As quick as it could be accomplished the Citizens' Alliance subscribed \$2,700 to hire a special train to bring in the scabs from Denver. Who were they? A. F. of L. men. They were given a charter by their national organization and are now scabbing on the I. W. W. and working twelve hours per day. Ask any miner in Nevada as to what organization was responsible for the eight-hour day in this state and what was the most powerful agency in securing the eight-hour law of Nevada? The answer will inevitably be the W. F. of M. and I. W. W. One more villainous lie goes gurgling down the throat of Hamilton.

Mr. Hamilton also condescended to inform us that he had "learned unionism in the Typographical Union." We

believe it! Let me advise Hamilton to take a course on unionism in the I. W. W. and he may learn something about it.

Twenty years ago, according to Prof. Ely, in his book, the "Labor Movement in America," and Prof. Ely was not an I. W. W. man nor a Socialist; a banker of New York by the name of Drexel and a newspaper man by the name of Childs, made a present of \$10,000 to the Typographical Union. Would they do that for the I. W. W.? I do not think so. Why? Because the I. W. W. stands for true working class interests.

At the next meeting of the conference committees the terms of the operators were in short as follows: a contract to be signed for three or five years. An agreement that the miners would not in any way retaliate against those business men who had locked out the members of the union; and that we would agree not to participate locally in any way with any labor trouble that might arise during the life of the contract.

When the report of the committee was made, the scales dropped off the eyes of every honest member who heard it and they were at once made acquainted with the falsity of the professions of friendship on the part of the master; and, as one man, they declared that the principles of organized labor as exemplified by the Industrial Workers of the World and the Western Federation of Miners in their declarations of principles—an injury to one is an injury to all—would not be violated. The missteps and mistakes of the past were accordingly remedied; and to-day we again stand united in the face of the enemy and will stand that way until our fight is won.

The enemy is correspondingly disconcerted. Just when his plans seemed to be an accomplished fact the class spirit of the workers of Goldfield was aroused and the schemes of weeks and months were set at naught. In their desperation they issued another ultimatum this morning, that no firm not a member of the Citizens' Alliance would receive any supplies after tonight. Needless to say, this is a bluff and the last one they will attempt to run. The near future will see our efforts for working class unity crowned with success.

For the present all workers should stay away from Nevada and pay no attention to any reports in the daily press saying the trouble is settled. As soon as any settlement is made official notice will be sent to all labor papers.

Marc Antony. Not so, Mr. Hamilton?

Phil S. Haley,

Financial Secretary,

Tonopah Industrial Workers of the World.

IMPORTANT FOR CANADIANS.

New Postal Rates Compel Increase in Daily and Weekly Subscriptions To Canada.

On the eighth day of May, 1907, the rate of postage on second class matter from the United States to Canada, is advanced to one cent for each four ounces, or fraction of four ounces, which is equivalent to one cent postage on each copy of the Daily & Weekly People going to Canada. Therefore, taking effect at once, the subscription rate of the Daily People to Canada is advanced to \$7.00 a year, \$2.00 for 3 months, and the subscription rate of the Weekly People to Canada is advanced to one dollar a year, 50 cents for six months.

Subscriptions in transit, and subs received after the appearance of this notice, will be credited only for the time for which the amount remitted will pay, at the new rates.

We shall go over the present Canadian list and change the date of expirations to meet the increased cost of postage, so that if for instance under the old rate a sub has still a year to run we shall have to cut it down to six months.

Daily & Weekly People.

New York April 18, 1907.

CLEVELAND, ATTENTION!

For the Benefit of the German Party Organ.

The Socialistic Liebertafel (Branch of Section Cleveland, S. L. P.), will give a grand entertainment and ball Saturday, April 27, at 8 P. M., at Finkbeiner's Hall, corner Harkweather and Pelton avenues.

A fine programme will be rendered, composed of Music by Boehm & Zibell's I. W. W. Orchestra, songs, recitations, humorous scenes, etc.

As the whole net proceeds will go to the German party organ, we trust that all comrades, friends and sympathizers will turn out in full force. Tickets in advance, twenty-five cents to be had from all comrades and at office of German party organ, 310 Champlain avenue, corner Seneca street. Tickets at the door, fifty cents.

Every reader of this paper in Cleveland and vicinity is cordially invited. Refreshments of all kinds and dance after the programme. Come one and come all and have a good time.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

MOVING FUND'S BIG SPURT

ADDS OVER \$105 TO THE GRAND TOTAL, WITH STATEMENT CLOSED ONE DAY EARLIER THAN USUAL

Hultgren, 25c.	6.00
List 255, Tacoma, Wash. A. Ecklund, 50c.; N. Bornfirst, 50c.; Wm. Carnegie, 50c....	1.50
List 252, Quincy, Ill. E. Lovelace, 10c.; F. Mueller, 25c.; A. Heeger, 50c.; F. Hofman, 25c....	1.10
List 282, Otterville, Ontario, T. Louis, 25c.; E. Lossing, 25c....	.50
List 458, Boston, Mass. O. Nilsson, 50c.; A. Houtenbrink, \$1....	1.50
California. San Diego, J. Hertzbrun,50
Colorado, Denver, M. Cassel Illinois, Chicago, T. Powis, 25c.; H. Friedman, \$2....	1.00
Massachusetts, New Bedford, J. Moffat,25
Minnesota, St. Paul, C. Hansen,	1.00
Missouri, St. Louis, La Frocklich,50
New York, Brooklyn, "Mefisto," \$1; Branch 1, Kings County, S. L. P., \$5; New York, New York, F. Revels, 25c.; A. Berlitz, \$1; S. Moskowitz, \$1; S. Lefkowitz, 75c.; I. Hirschfeld, \$1; 33rd and 35th A. D.'s, 25c.; L. Elchwald, 50c.; J. Hammer and F. Britz, \$20; Mrs. Hausstock, \$1; New York, Schenectady, A. Girod, 50c....	32.00
Amounts Received:	
List 32, New Haven, Conn. O. Rucker,	1.00
List 56, Boston, Mass. W. Klawson, 50c.; Annie Zimmerman, 25c.; V. Zimmerman, 50c.; T. Zimmerman, 25c.; A. Roloco, 25c.; J. Kameling, 25c.; C. Lillie, 15c.; L. Redneck, 25c.; F. Crowing, 10c.; A. Coling, 10c....	2.60
List 135, Brooklyn, N. Y. L. Miller, 25c.; M. Kotcher, 25c.; J. Miller, 25c.; Yosefko, 25c.; A. Alter, 25c.; T. Cleary, 25c.; P. Bavette, 25c.; M. Aul, 50c....	2.25
List 141, New York City, 5th and 7th A. D.'s, \$5; List 142, New York City, A. Klefer, 50c.; C. Lefowitz, 25c.; List 143, New York City, S. Lefowitz, 25c.; L. Perl, 50c.; R. Samuels, 50c.; Becker, 25c.; H. Traurich, 25c....	5.50
List 165, New York City, German Branch No. 1, \$1; List 167, Jersey City, N. J. C. Nylen, \$1; G. Sjostrand, 50c.; F. Spachberg, 50c.; E. Ekerblom, 50c.; V. Jocson, 25c.; N. Marham, 25c.; K. Sundall, 25c.; J. Mangay, 50c.; J. Orby, 25c.; N. Olsasse, 25c.; A. Olson, 25c.; F. Kittman, 25c.; E. Wallung, 25c.; C. Seahorn, 50c.; A. Hillburg, 25c.; A. Rosenberg, \$1.00; total, \$1.65.	
Total	105.25
Previously acknowledged ..	22,452.78
Grand total	\$2,558.03
A. Kuhn, Secy-Treas., Press Security League.	
Thursday, April 18, 1907.	

NOTE.—On List No. 153, from Twentieth A. D., New York, which was acknowledged in the Daily People of March 17, the following were the contributions thereto: L. Neumann, \$1.00; S. Baral, 25c.; M. Klein, 15c.; W. Rosenblum, 25c.; B. Hartman, 50c.; H. Sobel, 50c.; A. Rosenberg, \$1.00; total, \$1.65.

WOMAN'S FIELD

THE CONSERVATIVE TENDENCIES THAT MUST BE COMBATED TO MAKE WOMAN A REVOLUTIONIST.

[By Rhoda M. Brooks, Buffalo, N. Y.] It is a problem how to reach woman and overcome her naturally conservative tendencies. All of her heredity, her environments, (for she takes them with her woman's bias); her love of the beautiful and longing for ease and plenty; her sex tendencies which include something beside all these things put together; all are barriers which must be reckoned with before she becomes a revolutionist. She has so long been the ballast, although trailing in the wake of man, that it is like pulling her nature to raise her from her position of reserve and conservativeness.

The first effort holds some danger that the individual may be demoralized or driven farther back into the fastness of her beliefs and feelings. Now, undoubtedly all revolutionary women have asked themselves how they could be instrumental in really helping forward their sex, so that man would neither sneer nor fear he is to be hampered by "the weaker sex," which is secondary to the real help woman requires for herself.

In these days when everything is moving forward with such rapidity that it is impossible to fully realize the fullness of events which are making history of a new and better kind along revolutionary lines, we are anxiously trying to imbue woman with the sense of her importance in the strife, and are often disappointed, if not disheartened, that she seems to remain at heart and as far as circumstances permit, the clinging misseltoe with ambitions to cling around some sturdy oak of a man for relief from the necessity of grinding out meagre dollars to supply her large longing for what she most desires, beauty and plenty.

"Educate woman" has been the watchword and it seemed a good one. But, and it is a large "but", to educate there must be pupils who do not resist, at least; and to get them there must be a

compelling force in place of the parent with foresight and hindsight, who sees to it that the child is placed where education can be enforced for the larger life to follow. Experience, the hard master and merciless teacher, has been relied upon to help forward efforts toward reaching woman in regard to questions economic and socialistic; but the results have not yet seemed to warrant the wisdom of such course, and it is time to cast about to find better methods to accomplish what is so important.

First, obviously there must be methods used to attract and hold the attention and interest of woman. Such propaganda work must be done with thoroughness and with the knowledge that while the sowing is plentiful, the reaping will be comparatively small. The experiences of organizers who have tried different methods should be studied and advice sought as to which method holds the most promise of good results. Then, there will have to be an allowance made for the difference of that wonderful thing—sex. When this has been done and results attained, there will have to be used the only method that will hold the individual, namely, an appeal to the individual's interests, as is done by man to man. This is the only thing that will make woman take her place in the ranks of the revolutionary army. Politically she is of no account, any more than the male proletarian. Politics are in the hands of the Capitalist, and "voting" is only a form allowed workingmen to make them believe they have no raw places but are really well, strong men—not machines, slaves, rubbish that the master-class despise.

In these days when everything is moving forward with such rapidity that it is impossible to fully realize the fullness of events which are making history of a new and better kind along revolutionary lines, we are anxiously trying to imbue woman with the sense of her importance in the strife, and are often disappointed, if not disheartened, that she seems to remain at heart and as far as circumstances permit, the clinging misseltoe with ambitions to cling around some sturdy oak of a man for relief from the necessity of grinding out meagre dollars to supply her large longing for what she most desires, beauty and plenty.

Well, then, seeing that woman need not fancy she is even a pretended factor in politics, but is simply a meaningless echo and does not have the slightest understanding of what she is trying to echo, she must be shown she has an individual economic position which does really mean something to herself and

"The Concentration of Wealth"

BY HENRY LAURENS CALL

Read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Columbia College, New York, December 27, 1906.

In this noted contribution to economic science, Mr. Call has shown not only the startling degree and growth of wealth concentration in the United States, but also the means by which this wealth concentration has been brought about. He has further demonstrated the justice as well as the necessity of society reclaiming all the instruments of production precisely as are "confiscated" the burglar's loot, the counterfeiter's coin, or the pirate's ship.

Some of the subjects treated are indicated by the following chapter headings:

1. A Half Century of Wealth Concentration.
2. The Growing Poverty of Industrial Society.
3. A Reign of Corruption and Plunder.
4. Industrial Society Sold Into Bondage.
5. The Modern Corporation a Monstrosity.
6. The Corporation Should Be Social, Cooperative.
7. Nature and Justice of the Required Remedy.

In this pamphlet Mr. Call has, in short, laid bare the whole industrial financial and political situation. In the words of the New York World (applied to a former work of Mr. Call's) it is "a scientific, cold-blooded, mathematical analysis of modern industrial society, in which the tangled web of economic fallacies, inconsistencies and anomalies is shown with the clearness of demonstration of a professor of anatomy."

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In 1892 21,157
In 1896 24,191
In 1900 24,172



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months.

In all the revolutions, there have been
but two parties confronting each other;
that of the people who wish to live by
their own labor, and that of those who
would live by the labor of others. These
two classes dispute with each other the
powers and the honors only in order to
repose in that beatific region where the
conquering party never lets the conquer-
ed sleep in tranquility.—Blanqui.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN, "DIRECT ACTION."

The cablegrams dealing with the Paris
bakers' strike tell of customers returning
bread impregnated with carb grease, and
the arrest of the men who baked the
bread. This incident is a reflex of what
the revolutionary French Confederation of
Labor, calls "action directe" (direct action). A. Bruckner, an ardent member
of the French Confederation, in an article
"The French Labor Movement," appearing
in the Daily People of July 8 and
10, and the Weekly People of July 14
and 16, 1906, defined "action directe"
as follows:

"First—IN CASE OF STRIKE—Use
violent picketing, knock down scabs, and
go so far as burning down the shop. (In
Fresno, they burnt down the house of the
boss, who had a narrow escape in an automobile.) If
the scabs, when going to work, are pro-
tected by soldiers, they did not bother
about picketing, and went to the houses
of the scabs and 'saw' them there.

"Second—IN CASE OF WORK—Use
'sabotage': I try to translate that word
by 'go-samay.' For instance, bakery
workers threatened to put ovens out of
use by pouring petroleum on the dead
oats. (This does not poison the bread,
but it makes bread foul-smelling.) Ways
of using 'sabotage' are countless: when
properly used, they will be terrible and
deadly weapons."

Direct action is, in brief, offensive
action.

Direct action is not unknown in
this country. Curiously enough, it is
practiced by non-revolutionary labor orga-
nizations and the capitalist class. De-
fensive and passive action are the rule
among revolutionary labor organizations.

Sam Paris's "entertainment commis-
sion" were direct actionists. The A. F.
of L's futile attempts to limit produc-
tion, in order to evade the intensification
of labor due to the reduction of
hours, is direct action. The hiring of
A. F. of L. thugs to slug the revolution-
ary unionists of the I. W. W. is direct
action.

But direct action on a large scale is
best exhibited in the crimes of the cap-
italist class. When this class hired Mc-
Farland to incite the Molly Maguires
to murder, in order that it might break
the Pennsylvania coal strikes of the
70's, it practiced direct action. When,
in the Chicago A. R. U. strike, it burned
old freight cars, in order to have the
federal troops sent to suppress the strike,
the policy employed was one of direct
action. When, three years ago, it
sent the Colorado militia to Cripple
Creek and Telluride, to suppress the
eight-hour day strike of the Western
Federation of Miners, deporting, bulldozing,
arresting, dynamiting, slaying and
wounding hundreds of innocent and
innocuous men and women, it was pur-
suing direct action tactics. And so in
the case of the present Moyer-Haywood,
Petitbois kidnapping and contemplated
judicial murder, direct action is again
the key note.

On the other hand, note the attitude
of the Western Federation of Miners
under the revolutionary leadership of
Wm. D. Haywood. Note also the atti-
tude of the Industrial Workers of the
World, as exemplified in the large
strikes at Schenectady, Portland, Skow-
hegan and Goldfield. There, action
while aggressive, is defensive and passive,
not offensive. Haywood labored for
legislative, educational and economic
ends; and against conspiracies or re-
sorts to violent methods. That he left
to the enemies of his organization. In
the big Schenectady strike of the I. W.
W. the action was a defensive though
aggressive one, while it lasted. The
right to organize was at stake; and, to
go with the strike, the press was
the main weapon used to preserve that
right. In the report on the origin of

THE RECTOR OF TRINITY.

the great Portland strike, published in
The People, in the latter part of March,
the description of the methods used
proved them to be exceptionally inoffensive. Says the report, under this head:

"When we wanted to close any certain
mill we would write on the blackboard:
'Four hundred men wanted for special
duty'; then the picket committee would
pick out the pickets for the different
mills; then calling for the balance of the
men to form in line, we would march
to the mill we wished to close down,
300 strong; that meant just 300 I. W.
W. organizers gathering at every means
of exit from the mill when the slaves
would leave work, coming out trembling,
expecting a brick on the side of their
heads, but meeting men whom they
thought must consider them scabs, and
not even hearing a harsh word spoken.
They simply shook hands all around;
expressed their appreciation of the way
we did business and said they were with us
till H-1 froze over if necessary, took
a bee line for our headquarters, lunch
buckets and all; and another 200 men
were members of the Industrial Workers
of the World." The tactics pursued at
Skowhegan were defensive and inoffensive,
as are those in Goldfield. The
killing of Silva was a defensive act;
and symbolizes the character of the
Goldfield situation.

Conditions determine tactics. In
France, conditions apparently require
direct action. At present, the defensive
position in which the clerical situation
has placed the French government makes
such action tolerable. In this country,
the offensive action of the capitalist class
makes defensive and passive action not
only necessary but the most successful.
Revolutionary unionism is yet too weak
to march against the forces of govern-
ment, and capitalism; it is compelled to
adjust itself to their onslaughts. Yet
it grows despite them. The Western
Federation of Miners, grew under the
leadership of Wm. D. Haywood; because
its attitude was that of the aggrieved,
instead of the aggressor. The I. W. W.
was already illustrated in the quotation
from the Portland strike, flourishes on
defensive and passive action. What is
essential, under American conditions is
education, discipline, vitality, and, above
all, the enthusiasm and determination
born of revolutionary aim. With these
at hand the revolution is bound to win,
no matter what the tactics are that conditions
dictate.

THE GOSPEL OF WEALTH REVAMPED AND REDEMOLISHED.

Some twenty years ago, in his "Gospel
of Wealth," Andrew Carnegie lauded
the multi-millionaire as the great con-
centrator of wealth, without whom large
capital and enterprise would be impos-
sible. Jacob Schiff, speaking on April
17, at the Post Graduate faculty dinner,
re-echoes this idea, when he says: "I have a great admiration for men like
Rockefeller. Their great fortunes are
like immense reservoirs filled by little
streams, which, if left to themselves,
would be of no use to mankind." From
all of which the superficial "gospel"
reader and after-dinner speech hearer is
apt to conclude that the great capital-
ist and his exploitation are indispensable;
without them the sun would lose its
energy, and the world fly off its axis,
so to speak.

That is indeed horrible to contemplate.
But it need not add to the worries of
life, for it is not likely to occur, even in
case of the death of all the Rockefellers
and the smaller fry combined. Society
has had and still has other means of
concentrating wealth and conducting enter-
prise, aside from great individual fortunes.
Sam Paris's "entertainment commit-
tee" were direct actionists. The A. F.
of L's futile attempts to limit produc-
tion, in order to evade the intensification
of labor due to the reduction of
hours, is direct action. The hiring of
A. F. of L. thugs to slug the revolution-
ary unionists of the I. W. W. is direct
action.

But direct action on a large scale is
best exhibited in the crimes of the cap-
italist class. When this class hired Mc-
Farland to incite the Molly Maguires
to murder, in order that it might break
the Pennsylvania coal strikes of the
70's, it practiced direct action. When,
in the Chicago A. R. U. strike, it burned
old freight cars, in order to have the
federal troops sent to suppress the strike,
the policy employed was one of direct
action. When, three years ago, it
sent the Colorado militia to Cripple
Creek and Telluride, to suppress the
eight-hour day strike of the Western
Federation of Miners, deporting, bulldozing,
arresting, dynamiting, slaying and
wounding hundreds of innocent and
innocuous men and women, it was pur-
suing direct action tactics. And so in
the case of the present Moyer-Haywood,
Petitbois kidnapping and contemplated
judicial murder, direct action is again
the key note.

On the other hand, note the attitude
of the Western Federation of Miners
under the revolutionary leadership of
Wm. D. Haywood. Note also the atti-
tude of the Industrial Workers of the
World, as exemplified in the large
strikes at Schenectady, Portland, Skow-
hegan and Goldfield. There, action
while aggressive, is defensive and passive,
not offensive. Haywood labored for
legislative, educational and economic
ends; and against conspiracies or re-
sorts to violent methods. That he left
to the enemies of his organization. In
the big Schenectady strike of the I. W.
W. the action was a defensive though
aggressive one, while it lasted. The
right to organize was at stake; and, to
go with the strike, the press was
the main weapon used to preserve that
right. In the report on the origin of

the great Portland strike, published in
The People, in the latter part of March,
the description of the methods used
proved them to be exceptionally inoffensive.
Says the report, under this head:

"When we wanted to close any certain
mill we would write on the blackboard:
'Four hundred men wanted for special
duty'; then the picket committee would
pick out the pickets for the different
mills; then calling for the balance of the
men to form in line, we would march
to the mill we wished to close down,
300 strong; that meant just 300 I. W.
W. organizers gathering at every means
of exit from the mill when the slaves
would leave work, coming out trembling,
expecting a brick on the side of their
heads, but meeting men whom they
thought must consider them scabs, and
not even hearing a harsh word spoken.
They simply shook hands all around;
expressed their appreciation of the way
we did business and said they were with us
till H-1 froze over if necessary, took
a bee line for our headquarters, lunch
buckets and all; and another 200 men
were members of the Industrial Workers
of the World." The tactics pursued at
Skowhegan were defensive and inoffensive,
as are those in Goldfield. The
killing of Silva was a defensive act;
and symbolizes the character of the
Goldfield situation.

To appreciate the subtle humor of
"The Square Deal" let us again consider
the figures displayed on the poster is-
sued by the National Executive Com-
mittee of the Republican party during
the last Presidential campaign. This
poster advocated the election of the only
and original promulgator of the "Square
Deal," Theodore Roosevelt, and is therefore
of unimpeachable veracity (Mr. Harriman
will please take notice). At least it presents the best side of the
argument for the capitalist class.

According to this poster, in 1860 the
value of manufactured products was
\$2,000,000,000. Of this labor received
\$1,000,000,000, or 20 per cent. as wages.
In 1870 the value was \$4,000,000,000;
wages, \$775,584,434, or 18 per cent.
In 1880 the value jumped to \$5,368,
579,191, while wages went down to
\$47,958,795, or 17 per cent.

In 1890 the value was \$9,372,437,283,
while wages were \$1,891,228,321, or 20
per cent.

And, finally, in 1900 the value rose to
the enormous amount of \$13,939,279,
566, while wages again slumped to
\$2,330,578,010, or 17 per cent.

From this it will be seen that the
increased productivity of labor means
decreased wages for the worker in three
decades out of five; and that, con-
sequently, "The Square Deal" was joking
when it seriously claimed that
"increased wages come with increased
productivity on the part of the worker."
What actually comes with increased
productivity on the part of the worker
is show wherein a coterie of timber
robbers, having murdered one of their
opposing ilk, joined with the mine
owners' association and a raft of labor
misleaders, to utilize that murder in
the destruction of the prominent officers
of the Western Federation of Miners,
the backbone of the revolution-
ary industrial union movement of
this country and thereby destroy that
movement. All this, and much more,
may be revealed. Perhaps the disclosures
will not stop outside of the White House,
but enter and confront the writer of the "undesirable citizens" letter.

Productivity does not determine
wages. Wages are determined by the
cost of living—or maintaining and pro-
tecting labor power. The wages of
Americans are mere subsistence wages;
and are, on that account, practically
stationary, with a tendency downward.
Wages and productivity are both higher
in this country than abroad because it
costs more to feed, educate and pro-
tect American labor power in accord-
ance with its technical and economic
requirements, than it does that of Europe.

"The Square Deal" is a humorist and
is not to be taken seriously when it
discusses productivity and wages.

POINTERS FROM ONE PEACE CONGRESS.

Stead, the peace delegate who goes
around with his coat trailing the
ground, inviting somebody to step on it,
learned that there is war on Gompers,
at Cooper Union, on the 16th instant.
When that war is ended, the
war against which Stead is working
will be ended, too.

The idea of pilgrimage of international
workmen to the Hague peace conference
is not likely to prevail. The international
workmen are not inclined to indulge in pilgrimages to
peace conferences. They favor marches
upon capitalism, and they are making
them via the roads of anti-patriotism
and industrial unionism, that is, International
Socialism.

The admission of Stead, that the Interna-
tional Socialist movement has
"done a lot of good" for peace, is significant.
Stead has denounced the church and press for their anti-peace
results; International Socialism is the
first institution to which he has given
even a modicum of praise for practical
work accomplished. The men and women who believe International
Socialism "fanatical" and "visionary"
will please take note.

Talk about peace! The class war
was in full blast at Carnegie Hall
during the afternoon session for the
young people. Up in the galleries
were packed the children of the working
class from the public schools. The
stage, orchestra and boxes were re-
served for the children of the capital-
ists from the private schools. Peace,
unlike charity, does not begin at
home! The abolition of the class war
would abolish all war.

The declaration of the German Minister
of State that he would rather
spend his time looking over Pitts-
burgh's industries than in the peace
congress at New York, pronounces
him a strategists of the first order.
The question of peace and war is an
industrial question—a question of for-
eign markets and of the abolition of
the capitalist system of wage robbery
which makes them possible, by the in-
dustrially organized working class.

THE INDICTMENT OF BORAH.

The latest phase of the Colorado-
Idaho outrages—the indictment of
the leading prosecuting lawyer,
United States Senator W. E. Borah,
for land frauds,—promises to be the
most interesting and, perhaps, im-
portant of the phases of this great
case. It is now declared, as a result
of this indictment, that practically
the entire dominant faction of the
Idaho Republican party is involved in the
timber fraud investigations. It is in-

timated that a brother of ex-Governor
Steunenberg suicided recently; it is
positively asserted that another took
his own life to avoid appearing before
the Federal Jury; it is reported
that Calvin Cobb, the proprietor of the
Idaho "Statesman," Governor
Geodding's official mouthpiece, is missing;
and finally a big Boise timber
capitalist, prominent in the Repub-
lican party of Idaho, has been arrested
More is likely to follow.

BRIEF SOCIALIST ESSAYS.

VII.

"BORDID MATERIALISM."

The artist is taught that there is no
ideal but the real. To be able to con-
ceive something more beautiful than
Truth is not given to man. The occult
and the esoteric attempt the task, with
a result that finds expression in hideous
symbolism. There is no idealism without
materialism. Idealism is both a reaction
from and a reflex of materialism. The ideals of Socialism arise from
the repulsive ugliness of competition
and the grand possibilities of co-operation,
as demonstrated by Capitalism. The private ownership of Capitalism
destroys the best in mankind, dividing
it into warring classes; while its principle
of co-operative and social production
make possible the principle of co-
operative and social ownership, both
producing the leisure and fraternalism
so essential to the highest culture
and democracy. The ideal of Socialism
is latent in the womb of real capital-
ism. It would eliminate the compul-
sory extremes of property and poverty,
and substitute therefor the abundance
of common, fraternal property and
production. Socialism requires for its
actualization higher types of men and
women than was required for the devel-
opment of Capitalism. These types are
possible because capitalism is possible.
Chattel slavery could not produce them;
nor could feudalism. They are the lat-
est historic blossoms on the plant of
social growth.

Emerson declares "an institution is
the lengthened shadow of one man." He
does not tell however how the splendid
stature in question was born. Nor does
he analyze the source of the light falling
upon him. Men have to be born and
stand in certain lights before they can
cast shadows, whether lengthened or
shortened. Luther could not evolve the
Reformation, nor Fox Quakerism, Wesley
Methodism, or Clarkson Abolitionism.
Communication with Mars is a scientific
ideal; but it will have to wait for reali-
zation upon some actual means of
thought transmission. The Martians
may be longing to convey their kind
regards to us; but until idealism be-
comes realization, we will continue to
remain blissfully ignorant of the fact.

The idealist is to be desired. He is
the imagination, the yearning of mater-
ialism personified; the bright beacon
light in the Egyptian darkness, blazing
the paths of liberty and progress. The
materialist supplies the faggots and air
currents, and toasts his cold shins over
the warm ashes. Two horses separate
are not as strong as two horses hitched
together. Idealism and materialism
make a good team, when properly harn-
essed. Hitch them up to the chariot
of propaganda, put the reins in the hands
of a Socialist Ben Hur; and the race
in the modern arena against Cap-
italism will be won for Socialism.

James Donnelly.



UNCLE SAM AND
BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I have dis-
covered a flaw in Socialism.

UNCLE SAM—I am all ears; let me
hear it.

B. J.—Does not Socialist philosophy
teach that the machine does away with
skill?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Where no machine is used and
the worker himself manages his tools he
must be equipped with skill, experience,
a practical hand and eye, and often with
physical strength. Is it not so?

U. S.—Exactly.

B. J.—The moment a machine is intro-
duced into his trade it does away to
some extent with all these qualities—
skill, experience, practical hand, eye,
etc. etc.

<p

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

THE ONLY SOCIALIST PAPER PUBLISHED.

To the Daily and Weekly People: Enclosed find \$2.00 as a subscription for ten copies of the Weekly People. I have been reading the People for the last year and uphold it as the only Socialist paper published. When I came into the movement about three years ago, I devoted a great deal of my time getting subs for the Appeal to Reason. It was the only advocate of Socialism I knew.

I have since severed my connection with all privately owned papers and am convinced that a privately owned paper that advocates Socialism is more of a stumbling block than an aid as they are run for profit and consequently constructed to catch the greatest numbers.

Assuring you of my earnest support to the only true advocate of the emancipation of wage slavery, I remain as ever yours for the Revolution,

Roy F. Southwick.

Ogden, Utah, April 7.

APROPOS OF CUBA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During the Spanish-American war, there was a war song got up in this country to inspire and urge on the American working class to slaughter their Spanish fellow workers. Part of the song ran:

"Hurrrah, hurrrah, three times and once again,
Hurrrah, hurrrah, the boasted power of Spain."

Shall crumble 'neath our battle cry:
Do not forget the "Maine."
While WE are fighting FOR Cuba."

In the heat of the excitement, with the capitalist papers manufacturing stories of unparalleled atrocities on the part of Gen. Weyler, then commander of the Spanish forces, of the starving Cubans, etc., no one stopped to question the truth of these reports or to consider for whose real benefit that war was being waged.

But time unfolds all things, and who now doubts for whose benefit the blood of the working class was so freely spilt? Yes, the working class fought FOR CUBA—not for the Cubans, and we fought not to make the island free but to give the capitalists of this country another commercial market.

No one will deny this statement in the face of recent developments in Cuba, where we read of the "prominent" merchants, bankers, etc. telling Mr. Taft that annexation is the only hope of salvation for the island.

When will the working class refuse to fight the wars of the capitalist class?

A. G. Lightbourn.

New York, April 15.

CONGRATULATIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Allow me to congratulate you for publishing the article: "The Story of a New Labor Union" in the Weekly People of April 13; reprinted from the "Portland, Ore., Sunday Journal."

It is one of the best if not the best argument for the I. W. W. that I have read. If printed in pamphlet form it would be invaluable for propaganda work among the wage workers not connected with the I. W. W. at present.

Archer Black,

Local 25, I. W. W.

New York City, April 1.

ROOSEVELTIAN PROTEST INCONSISTENT?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—If Roosevelt's utterances pronouncing Debs, Moyer and Haywood undesirable citizens in to be made a basis for protest meetings, and Roosevelt is to be denounced for thus striking our comrades, it seems to me that the Socialists who do so run themselves into an inconsistency. In saying what he did, Roosevelt has simply confirmed Socialist argument. We claim that "the executive of the modern State is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie"; that the governmental powers in the hands of the capitalist class are used to protect and advance the interests of that class. But this claim of necessity implies that conversely the public powers in capitalist hands are used to subject and oppress the working-class. Such is our argument, and if it be true, then any move on the part of workingmen striking out for themselves must be "undesirable" to the powers that be. For that reason Roosevelt was just as logical in saying what he did as the Republican Party is logical in initiating the policy of territorial conquest for capitalism in the United States. To denounce Roosevelt, a capitalist administrator for daring men "undesirable" who fight for

or that fellow in the S. P. is a crook, fakir, graftor or anything else, what the S. P. and S. L. P. members want to do is to remember that a man can be honest and sincere and still be an S. L. P. man and remember that he can't expect Democrats, Republicans or anything else to listen to us if we will listen to no one else, and it looks a whole lot to me as though the S. P. members are doing that, for has not two or three of the S. L. P. members offered to pay for a hall and debate with S. P. members? Why don't some of them take one of these offers? I am almost ashamed to wear an S. P. button after all of the bluffs that have been run over my party. I wonder how many S. P. readers of this know the real difference between the two parties? If you don't know get up at your next branch meeting and try and get your branch to invite a speaker from the S. L. P. to attend your next meeting. If you fear that it would be too one-sided get a good S. P. man to attend and see that he made no false statements. Are you a member of the S. P.? If so, do this. Another good way to learn the cause of the two Socialist parties is to write to E. R. Markley, 2109 Sarah street, South Side, Pittsburgh, for the minutes of the above mentioned Unity Conference. It only costs a nickel and I am sure it is worth more than that. After having read this let us common people of the S. P. and the S. L. P. get together, take what is best in both organizations, tell the leaders of both to "go out in the yard and fight out your personal fights," organize one political party to fight one enemy and then not until then say "Workers of the world unite."

Yours for unity,
C. J. McCarthy.
Monaca, Pa.

THE OWNERSHIP OF THE SOCIALIST PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Walter Thomas Mills, famous throughout the United States as a "socialist" campaign orator—is now doing several stunts at Butte, in the mayoralty contest. He also seeks to foist upon the cause of Socialism a privately owned newspaper to be known as the "Saturday Evening Tribune."

In his statement to a Butte audience last night he said that he would be the editor of that paper, and that anyone who did not like the Mills brand of Socialism should not subscribe.

A comrade asked Mr. Mills if his paper would not be privately owned and in reply to said question he almost went into spasms, trying to show that a party owned paper could not express the views of all the members of the party; and he for one was opposed to having the majority compel the minority to pay for something they did not want."

He quoted, in justification of privately owned papers, the following: "The Worker" of New York, "The Chicago Socialist," "The Appeal to Reason" and several other vacillating publications that are run by private individuals who assume that the working-class will blunder on forever under the yoke of capitalism if they, too, were not riding with the capitalistic parasites on the already overburdened back of the working-class.

Mills failed to inform the audience that the only true working-class papers published in the entire world were now owned and controlled by the only party of the working-class. Had he been honest in his statement he would have informed his hearers that the following named papers throughout the world were party owned and a proven success; they are as follows: "The Daily and Weekly People" of N. Y.; "The Edinburgh Socialist" of Edinburgh, Scotland; "The People" of Sydney, New South Wales, Australia—among the English speaking; "The Forwaerts" of Berlin; "The Social Democrat" of Copenhagen; "The Avant" of Rome, Italy; "The People" of Brussels, Belgium, and several others.

These party owned papers are ever fighting the working-class battles, along working-class lines, and are not swayed by the prominence of individuals who assume to lead the masses into the shambles of perverted thought through the agency of privately owned organs.

Mills speaks again to-night and it is deplorable for one who has given the subject of Socialism any study at all to sit and listen to the hollowness of those who are pretending to propound a working-class program.

Yours for the Revolution,
Adolph Holst.
Butte, Mont., March 31.

CHICAGO, ATTENTION!!

The First of May Celebration will be held WEDNESDAY evening, May 1st, at Ulich's Hall, 23 North Clark street. Daniel De Leon, editor of the New York Daily and Weekly People will lecture on "Socialism." Entertainment before the lecture. Arranged by Section Chicago Socialist Labor Party. Admission 10 cents.

THE LOUISVILLE CAR STRIKE

A REVIEW OF ITS CONDUCT AND SETTLEMENT, FROM ONE ON THE GROUND.

[Special Correspondence.]

Louisville, April 11.—One month ago to-day Louisville's big street car strike was "settled."

The strike began on Sunday morning, March 10, at 5 o'clock, and was ended at a meeting of the strikers on Thursday night, March 14th.

There was to open on the following Monday in Louisville's big armory, "The Industrial Exposition." This industrial exposition was advertised extensively, and the merchants and manufacturers had gone to heavy expense to install their exhibits of "goods made in Louisville." The merchants, business men and manufacturers saw that, if the strike should continue during the time for which the exposition was advertised the show would be a miserable failure and immense sums of money lost. So business men and the merchants and the manufacturers brought pressure to bear on the street car officials to make some "concessions."

At the same time the mayor was bringing pressure to bear on the striking employees, by having sworn in 100 extra policemen to protect scabs and armed professional strike-breakers, and thus render the street car company all the help he and his Democratic administration could render it to break the strike.

At the same time the powers that be were in close touch with Governor Beckham, and it was announced in *The Times* in its issue of March 14th, the very day the strike was settled, that the Governor was preparing to take a hand in the strike; that the militia would likely be called out; that "rioting and disorder" must cease.

Again we have illustrated in the clearest manner the fact that the political powers are the tools of the economic powers. Again we see, if we are not hopelessly blind, that those who wield the scepter of industry also wield the scepter of government.

The men who shape and control the industrial machine will also shape and control the political machine.

Political power is the offspring of economic power. Political government is the reflection of economic government. The workers who are able to see this and who possess backbone and grit will proceed to build and develop and perfect their economic organization.

At this meeting on the list of speakers was Mr. E. L. Cronk, an old time fakir, and when his turn to speak came he seemed to realize the importance of his function of harmonizer and the necessity of maintaining his well-earned reputation as a server of the interests of both other capital and brother labor, for he spoke of the love and esteem existing between capital and labor in other cities, and thought such relations ought to exist in Louisville. He also took occasion to explain to the audience that he was no Socialist.

Seven policemen (I think that was the number) were on the sidewalk opposite the car barn. I went inside, where I found about a dozen motormen and conductors who had refused to join the strikers, still in their uniforms.

After a few words to men inside urging them not to crawlfish now or show the white feather I went out.

I was not at that moment aware that the men on the inside, in the office, were with and for the company.

When I went out the car barn boss followed me, and approaching me on the sidewalk said: "I would rather you would not come into the office, any more. The men inside don't like your coercion methods."

A crowd soon gathered of strikers and strike sympathizers, and a sore-eyed and mottled-faced policeman hurried across the street from the other side and said we couldn't gather around there. "The company has issued orders and we would have to keep away." I asked him if the sidewalk belonged to the Louisville Railways company.

I took occasion then and there to observe to the men on strike: "You see where the police stand in this strike?" And this faithful and willing servant of the capitalist, political machine hinted that if I were not careful I might get a ride in the patrol wagon.

I asked many of the strikers during

that Monday why they did not call out the powerhouse employees, the engineers, the firemen and other employees; and they explained that these men, the powerhouse employees, belonged to another union. One striker explained to me that they wanted to be fair in their strike. They didn't want to call out the powerhouse employees if they could help it. I answered: "You want to fight with one on each end of the car was guarded by two of Barth's policemen. And at the same time on Second street in addition to the four policemen on each car the mayor also directed two mounted policemen to gallop along in advance of the car and clear the streets of people. It was an interesting sight to see two of the mayor's "finest"

union men and apparently possessed of the notion that they belonged rather to the other class, the employers. At any rate they were loyal to "brother capital."

The chief engineer was getting about \$50.00 a week, and that fact explains in a measure his loyalty. I asked him if he were a Christian and he replied that he was, an Episcopalian Christian.

The first assistant and second assistant engineers were also "loyal" to the bosses.

On Monday morning, the second day of the strike, some trolley wires broke at 15th and Walnut streets, and "union" linemen repaired them.

Right next door to the car barn at 12th and Main streets, was a shed for the linemen's wagon, and the linemen in charge of the repair wagon mingled right along with the striking motor-men and conductors.

I visited them in company with a number of strikers and tried to convince them it was their plain duty to refuse to mend any broken wires during the strike, but I could not get them to make the promise, though they said they wanted the strikers to win.

Wednesday night, March 13th, I visited the electrical workers' union at their meeting and urged them to notify Funk that they would refuse to mend any wires during the strike, and offered to bear the message to Funk myself if they would send it; but they did not let me have the message.

At the same time the powers that be were in close touch with Governor Beckham, and it was announced in *The Times* in its issue of March 14th, the very day the strike was settled, that the Governor was preparing to take a hand in the strike; that the militia would likely be called out; that "rioting and disorder" must cease.

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Many ridiculous things, however, were said and done during the strike. On Sunday afternoon, the first day of the strike, a mass meeting was held in Germania Hall under the auspices of the A. F. of L. in the interest of the strikers.

At this meeting on the list of speakers was Mr. E. L. Cronk, an old time fakir, and when his turn to speak came he seemed to realize the importance of his function of harmonizer and the necessity of maintaining his well-earned reputation as a server of the interests of both other capital and brother labor, for he spoke of the love and esteem existing between capital and labor in other cities, and thought such relations ought to exist in Louisville. He also took occasion to explain to the audience that he was no Socialist.

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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

A. B., NEW YORK CITY.—FIRST—Your suggestion was referred to the Labor News Company, the manager will write to you regarding it.

Second—That is a mis-statement. The strikers waived the reinstatement of the discharged draughtsmen; and returned to work.

H. B., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—First—

Take as much time as a thorough investigation of the matter demands; but do not delay any longer than is absolutely necessary.

Second—What constitutes the mistake to which you refer?

Third—Regarding the theft from the Section's files, place the placard sent here on those files. It cannot fail to be noticed then. We need the space.

A. A., ST. PAUL, MINN.—"The Appeal To Reason's" statement regarding the Republican antecedents and activities of Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco are substantially correct. Abe Ruef, his creator and boss, is a Republican politician.

E. B., EARIBAULT, MINN.—The matter referred to is being investigated. Watch The People.

F. F., HARTFORD, CONN.—Will read article on "U. S. Constitutional Amendments," and then act on your suggestion. Regarding the other matter, isn't your inability to appreciate Yankee wit at fault?

COMMITTEE DE LEON MEETINGS, SAN FRANCISCO—The Frisco workmen and women are to be congratulated on their recognition of the power of the press. Two reports, both good and brief of enthusiasm, were received from Frisco; that of Mrs. Olive M. Johnson arrived first, and as it included an account of the Oakland meeting also, necessarily had the right of way. Keep it up; the lukewarm attitude toward our press should be supplanted by a zealous recognition of its true value, in every respect.

J. G., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—You can make application for citizenship without first papers, upon arriving at the age of twenty-one. Should your father become naturalized before then, the ap-

plication will be unnecessary, as the children of duly naturalized persons, under twenty-one years of age at the time of the naturalization of their parents, are considered citizens of the United States.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6
New Roads street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798
Dundas street, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Roads street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are not
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C. at Lon-
don, March 24, 1907. Comrade Courte-
ney in chair. Emery absent. Minutes
adopted as read.

Communications: from P. E. Burns,
of Hamilton, saying that circumstances
do not permit of the formation of a Sec-
tion in Hamilton, as at present they are
putting their efforts to organize a strong
local of the I. W. W.; also sending
money order for due stamp. Secretary
attended to same. Received and filed.
From Murray A. Wood, of Brantford,
sending \$1.00 for stamps for himself and
Leon Lourens. Secretary reported at-
tendance to same. Received and filed.

The National Secretary reported that
he sent letters re "The Independent
Labor Party" to Jas. Reid, of Toronto.
Motion passed if communication is re-
ceived from Jas. Reid before April 1st
as the Independent Party of importance,
the National Secretary call a
special meeting to deal with same.

The Secretary was ordered to notify
Section London to elect a National Sec-
retary and a National Executive Com-
mittee as the term expires April 1st,
1907.

W. D. Forbes, Recording Secy.

ATTENTION, CINCINNATI!

The Industrial Workers of the World
of Cincinnati will give a May Day Cele-
bration MAY 1st, at Central Turner
Hall. Good music, dancing, and re-
freshments.

All I. W. W. members and wives and
sweethearts and sympathizers of the
organization, are cordially invited. Come
one, come all.

STARTLING FACTS
IRANO TIMBER LAND CASES PROM-
ISE SENSATIONS.

Politics and Crooked Business Deals
Inextricably Mixed Up in Affair Which
Caused Senator Borah's Indictment—
Roosevelt Wants to Help Moyer-Hay-
wood Prosecution, But Dates Not.

Same, Id., April 21.—Startling are the
developments and exposures which are
daily expected to come to light in the
investigation into the business of the
Barber Lumber Company, which is a con-
siderable company of the great Weyer-
haeuser Lumber Trust. This trust now
owns more than 500,000 acres of the
best, white pine timber in the world, in
the northern portion of Idaho. The
Barber Lumber Company operates ex-
clusively in the northern portion of the
State. The disclosures of the timber
and frauds have been brought about by
the bitter personal animosities engendered
in the struggle for political honors.

Governor Steunenberg who was assassinated, was the State agent for the
Barber Lumber Company. He became
well known through his inhuman conduct
during the Coeur d'Alene mining troubles
in 1899, when he put peaceful and strik-
ing miners into stockades and guarded
the prisoners with troops to prevent
their escape. His action made him many
enemies.

The Democratic party of the State
repudiated him and he then took up the
business of the Barber Lumber Company.
He spent a great part of his time in
Washington attending to the business
of the company with the Interior De-
partment. It was Gov. Steunenberg who
acted as the broker for the Barber Lumber
Company. Although Steunenberg
was a Democrat, Senator Borah was his
personal counsel.

While President Roosevelt is disposed
to take sides with Senator Borah in his
present indictment in the land fraud
case, he does not see that he can con-
sistently show to Borah any more mercy
than he did to Senator Mitchell, of
Oregon, or Senator Ralph Burton, of
Idaho, both of whom he ordered pros-
ecuted to the full extent of the law.

Politics is as closely interwoven as
timber land thievery in the situation
in Idaho. The timber land frauds were
perpetrated through politicians and it
is now charged through the dominant
Republican ring of the State.

When Steunenberg, about a year ago,
was blown to bits at his own doorstep
by a dynamite bomb, Gov. Gooding, of
Idaho, was a candidate for re-election
and was having a hard fight because
of the strong anti-Mormon fight being
made by Senator Fred T. Dubois. The
latter openly charged Gooding with hav-
ing made an alliance with the Mormons
in the State. Surely better for an honest

TRE DE LEON TOUR SCHEDULE.
Butte, Montana, April 22-24.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 20.
St. Paul, Minn., April 27.
Milwaukee, Wis., April 28-29.
Chicago, Ill., April 30-May 1.
Moline, Ill., May 2.
Peoria, Ill., May 3.
Springfield, Ill., May 4-5.
Belleville, Ill., May 6.
Paducah, Ky., May 7-8.
New Orleans, La., May 10-12.
Columbus, O., May 15-16.
Pittsburg, Pa., May 18-19.

**GERMAN BRANCH, SECTION ST.
LOUIS.**

This branch will celebrate May Day
on the 4th day of May, 1907, at Grunz's
Hall, 1500 South 3rd st. Speeches,
dancing and music to make all happy.

MAY DAY IN HARTFORD.

Section Hartford, Socialist Labor
Party, will celebrate the 1st of May at
the S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm st., beginning
8 o'clock. Friends and sympathizers
are invited.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

March 28, Salt Lake City and Ogden	\$31.85
" 30, Tonopah	28.70
" 30, Goldfield and Rhyolite (I. W. W.)	65.00
April 4, John Perz, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
" 4, Cal. S. E. C.	25.00
" 6, Section Los Angeles	35.00
" 16, Branch 1, Kings Co.	3.00
" 18, San Jose, Cal.	15.00
" 18, Oakland	25.00
" 18, San Francisco, Cal.	35.00
" 18, W. J. Kopelin	5.00
" 18, Ed. Evans	2.50
" 18, Neil Barnett	5.00
" 18, J. D. Smith	5.00
" 18, B. H. Williams	1.00
" 18, L. Neat	1.00
" 18, S. L. P. man	1.00
" 18, Tom Sladden	.25
" 18, Sympathizer	.25
Total	\$285.55

Gov. Gooding seized upon the murder
of Gov. Steunenberg and began the "Law
and Order" campaign.

Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone were
captured in Colorado and spirited into
Idaho, and on the so-called confession of
Orchard indicted for the murder of
Steunenberg. The Gooding advocates in-
sisted that "law and order" could only be
restored in the State by the execution of
Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, which is a
purely State matter. So interested did
he become in this that in his recent
controversy with E. H. Harriman he re-
ferred to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone,
although they have never been
convicted, as "undesirable citizens."

It was through the "law and order"
campaign that the President became in-
terested in the prosecution of Moyer,
Haywood, and Pettibone, which is a
purely State matter. So interested did
he become in this that in his recent
controversy with E. H. Harriman he re-
ferred to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone,
although they have never been
convicted, as "undesirable citizens."

Senator Borah based his appeal to the
President and to the Attorney-General
on the interest of the President in hav-
ing the three men convicted. He is re-
garded as one of the foremost lawyers
of the State and was retained by the
State as special counsel to prosecute
the miners.

Borah is known throughout Idaho as
the attorney for great corporations. In
addition to having been Gov. Steunenberg's
personal counsel he is the attorney
for the Barber Lumber Company and for
the Weyerhaeuser Lumber Trust, and is also
the attorney of record for practically
all the men who have been in any way
implicated in the timber land frauds.

DE LEON IN PORTLAND.

Big Crowd Enables Him to Make a
Striking Comparison.

Portland, Ore., April 12.—Daniel De
Leon, editor of the Daily and Weekly
People, arrived in Portland Tuesday
evening, April 9th, at 10:30, five hours
behind schedule time, and was, of course,
unable to meet his appointment to speak
that evening. The April 10th meeting
at Arion Hall was most successful, be-
tween five and six hundred being in at-
tendance. De Leon called attention to
the difference between this assemblage
and the one of sixteen years ago, when
he spoke to about twenty-five people in
Portland.

De Leon's address on "Industrial
Unionism" was a characteristic one, des-
cribing the speaker's luminous way, with
the difference between craft and indus-
trial unionism, with the historic causes
leading up to the formation of the I. W.
W., and with the fallacy of pure and
simple political Socialism. The address
made a profound impression upon the
minds of the large audience. A number
of questions were answered by De Leon.
The collection amounted to \$20.15; 150
postcards were sold and 500 Weekly
People distributed.

R. H. Williams.

GLEANINGS 'LONG THE ROAD

(Continued from page one.)

stances that the corrupt so-called "La-
bor" party and the freak so-called "So-
cialist" party prevent the S. L. P. by
law from taking its own name, as its
official name in California, will no
longer keep the Party from doing its
political work, and thus have its agi-
tational work accrue to the benefit of
those two political disgraces to So-
cialism and to Labor. Not, in this in-
stance, will another name, adopted under
the compulsion of circumstances, be
an alias, as the various names, adopted
freely by the S. P. or S. D. P. are.
On the California official ballot we
shall have another name, but all our
campaign literature will bear the
Party's honored name—S. L. P.,
whether all that is earnestly Socialist
and Labor is steadily flowing, uniting
upon the rockbed of INDUSTRIAL
UNIONISM.

Local Charter, thy mission is ended;
We tenderly send thee away.
Where, with those of identical likeness,
You'll be placed on the shelf to decay.
But thy teachings can never perish
Till slaves shall be unknown,
Till King Capital's been abolished,
Till those who toll shall own.

When we sit in our meeting-chamber,
And gaze on that vacant space,
On the wall, and know thy sister
Will fill your accustomed place,
Our hearts are filled with longing
For all the future will bring
Ere the Workers' emancipation
From Pole to Pole shall ring—

To know if thy sister's followers
Will be as loyal—true
To the cause of the shackled Wage
Slaves

As those who met 'neath you.
Yours was a hard-fought battle
For tactics sound and right.

May thy spoils prove worthy thy
struggles

In a sister's vast army of might
Dear Charter, I well remember,
It seems but yesterday,
Since those who've embraced thy sister
Buried a curse at the S. T. & L. A.

We are joyed; they have seen this
error;

Gladly we clasp their hand;
As brothers beneath thy sister
United forever we stand.

From the depth of the woes of the
workers

Thy banner—long years ago—

"Emancipation of the Working Class"—

Was planted in the face of its foe.

Although in material numbers

Your struggles were crowned with
defeat,

Thy banner was ne'er known to waver,
Thy army ne'er known to retreat.

In other generations,

When we are all passed away,

Truthful History's pages

Will speak of the S. T. & L. A.

Old men—now young—in other days,

When slavery is unknown,

Will tell their babes thy history

In patriotic tones.

Good-bye Old Charter, you go from us;

We would not have you stay;

Your infant sister beckons us;

We hasten to obey.

She tells us that we soon shall know

Freedom.—No tear is dropped, no sigh

Is heard at this hour of parting—

Good-bye, Old Charter, good-bye!

DANIEL DE LEON.

(Continued from page 1.)

only fit to entertain mooncandles if we
do not oppose force to force. Our force
then is the organized, unconquerable
force of the working class and that is
what the capitalists are having a dose of
in Goldfield."

Last night in San Francisco was the
banner meeting held in the Bay cities.
It was indeed a fitting farewell to a fitting
reception given to the recognized
champion of the working class. Com-
rades had come in from near and far and
the "Frisco wage slaves turned out en-
 masse. Walton's Pavilion is supposed
to have a seating capacity of 4,000. Long
before eight o'clock it was well filled;
at eight o'clock sharp when the meeting
was opened by Comrade Leach, it was
packed; and during the following half
hour several hundred people were turned
away.

The reception of the speaker was, to
use Sherman's language, "fanatical,"
and the "fanaticism" rose as the speaker
proceeded in his unmerciful scalping
of labor's foes.

Space does not allow the recording of
too many of the interesting incidents
that occurred, but one should be re-
corded here, as it belongs to "Frisco alone
and yet is typical of the situation in the
entire country. The speaker illustrated
his point with an action of our own
McCarthy, the czar of the building trades
in California. When De Leon mentioned
McCarthy's name, he stopped and said

"Does any one wish to applaud him, you
have the chance!" A few stragglers
in that vast assemblage did so, while a
his and a roar and cry of "Throw him
out" went up so that the foundation of
both fakirkdom and capitalism must have
quaked. When the point in hand was
proved and De Leon finished with: "That
is the man whom some deluded working-
men in this audience applauded." Some
one called out: "He is a scab!" and was
greeted with applause; but De Leon quickly
called out: "No, no, no, you are
mistaken, he is a SCAB HERDER," and

The Industrial Union Bulletin.

WORKMEN OF ALL COUNTRIES, UNITE!

JOIN WITH THE
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
IN CELEBRATING

International Labor Day
AT THE MONSTER DEMONSTRATION TO BE HELD AT
COOPER UNION

Wednesday, May 1, at 8 P.M.

COME AND PROTEST AGAINST PATRIOTISM, ANTI-IM-
MIGRATION, RUSSIAN CZARISM, AMERICAN MOYER-HAY-
WOOD OUTRAGES AND CRAFT UNIONISM—IN SHORT,
COME AND REAFFIRM THE INTERNATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL
SOLIDARITY OF LABOR.

SPKAKERS

WILLIAM H. CARROLL, of Taunton, Mass.; **FRANK BOHN**,
JAMES CONNOLLY, **JOHNT. VAUGHAN** and **JAMES T.
HUNTER**.

WHAT OF THE PROLETARIAT?

(Continued from page 1.)

in the means of his choice for either.
To go back now is unthinkable, as
much so as that water should run uphill.

It is natural that those who the least
perceive this state of society are those
who are circumstantially the least re-